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VOTE FOR HOOVER

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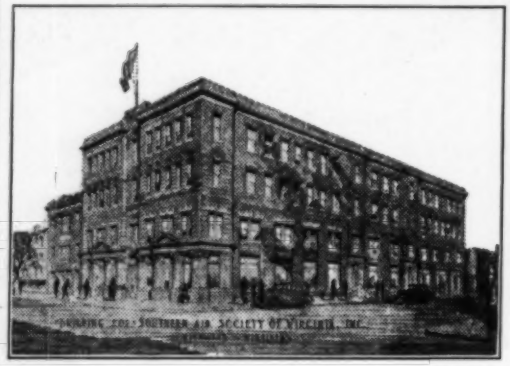

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THE

CRISIS

W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Editor* IRENE C. MALVAN, *Business Manager*

THIS MONTH

Page

COVER. Elizabeth Prophet, Sculptor.

AS THE EAGLE SOARS..... 310

CARTOON. The Volcano of Tolerance. By L. Rogers. 310

AS THE CROW FLIES..... 310

A MESSAGE TO COLORED MOTHERS. By Grace Abbott 311

Important facts for Negro women, illustrated with 12 portraits

VOTE FOR HOOVER. By John R. Hawkins and Jefferson S. Coage. Illustrated. Together with a letter from the Republican National Committee.... 313

Two leading colored Republicans marshal their reasons for voting the Republican ticket in November.

CAN I BECOME A SCULPTOR? The Story of Elizabeth Prophet. Illustrated..... 315

The continuing triumphs of a young and rising colored artist.

THE BONUSEERS BAN JIM CROW. By Roy Wilkins. Illustrated 316

The story of race inter-mingling in the late Bonus Expeditionary Force at Washington.

THE CONVICT CAMP AT BUZZARD'S ROOST, Georgia. By John L. Spivak. Illustrated..... 318

An expose of the inconceivable cruelties of the Georgia convict system.

POSTSCRIPT. By W. E. B. Du Bois..... 331

Editorials on Haiti, Newark, A Literary Dinner, Government and Exploitation, Prohibition.

NEXT MONTH

This will be our last POLITICAL NUMBER before the election. There will be a leading *editorial* on the political duty of the Negro voter. There will be articles by several colored Democrats, young and old, giving at length reasons why they are going to vote the *Democratic ticket* this fall. This will be the last and most striking of our political articles.

Max Yergan, Uplifter of Black South Africa, by Helen Bryan.

If I Had A Million Dollars. A Review of the work of the Slater and Phelps Stokes Funds.

LATER

The West Indian and the American Negro, by Wilfred Horace Kerr.

German Youth and Negro Literature, by Percy L. Julian.

Folk Songs in the Virgin Islands, by Maud Cuney Hare.

Edward N. Bannister, Artist, by John S. Brown.

Vol. 39, No. 10 *Whole Number 263*

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As the Crow Flies

Profit, rent and interest, these three, but the worst of these is interest.

●

No wonder the Reconstruction Finance Corporation did not want the nation to know that its chief charity was relieving banks, which had already relieved a million or so depositors of their hard-earned savings.

●

California says there are eighteen million feeble-minded Americans. The number seems to us conservative, but at that, we are willing to trust these fools before we put further faith in supermen.

●

The British Empire met at Ottawa and did something about Trade, Imports, Exports, Tariffs, Preferences, etc., etc. Just what was done, no one yet knows and some never will know. Meantime, 20 millions are unemployed.

●

We are a bit fed up on Points. There were the 14 Points and Five Points and now 9 Points. How about moving out from Points and getting on to Lines and Surfaces with the hope of something sometime Solid beyond?

●

When the Governor of the Bank of England slips secretly into the U. S. A. to whisper to the Governor of the Federal Reserve, it's about time to draw out your savings account and bury it in the back yard.

●

And how about the guy who thinks prosperity is to be ushered in by Wall Street gambling? That's the way it went out, brother, and if we know anything about Old Man Prosperity, he'll seek another way back just for variety's sake.

●

Honest to God, if Herbert Hoover don't quit stopping the crisis, he's going to put Foster and Ford in the White House next March.

●

What we want to ask the candidates is just this: Where do we Work? When do we eat and Who owns What and Why?

●

We're getting a great respect for Clouds—just plain Obscuring Mist. When the universe was preparing the greatest show on earth, seas and stars, the clouds just floated calmly where they would, and blotted out as much of Hell and Heaven as they jolly well pleased, while the heathen raged. Which is what we call Poise.

●

Secretary Stimson is going to stop War, if he has to fight to do it, while Japan is going to pacify Manchukuo, if it plunges Asia, Europe and America into war. Which always was the Way of Fools.

●

The finest spectacles in Germany are 85 year-old Hindenburg and 75 year-old Clara Zetkin trying to quiet the shrieking infants of the world with doses of Fascism, Communism, Castoria and Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup.

●

That's a neat little demonstration in Lancashire, with 145,000 workers on strike. What about? Well, somebody seems to be "obstinate," and "stiff-necked," and a few children are hungry. Outside of that, there is no adequate reason which a well-fed bondholder would for a moment recognize. Which is reason enough.

●

During the recent eclipse, a surprisingly large number of Prophets, Sociologists and Philosophers were observed taking to the tall timber of the White Mountains in great haste. We are curious to know what was up.

●

We are prepared to lay aside all work and travel anywhere within a radius of 500 miles to hear Al Smith's speech endorsing Roosevelt and Garner, with side remarks on Senator McAdoo of California. We know it will be a pippin from the time already consumed in its preparation.

●

Sure, cut down government expense! That's the way to Prosperity. Cut down education. We know too much. Close up hospitals. We're not dying fast enough. Shut the Children's Bureau. Down with old age pensions and aid for mothers. Forget rash promises to silly soldiers. Turn over the municipal water works to the Profiteers. In fact, let the government do nothing for the people and everything for the banks and railroads. Then let *them* do the people proper! Ain't this just the job for Admiral Byrd? And by the way, who pays the Admiral what and why?

●

Step up folks and buy your nice new mortgages from the New Home Loan Banks. All you need is Faith, Cash, Interest, a Bonus for the kind good realtor, and a Job by the Grace of God. Come on now, who'll be last?

A Message to Colored Mothers

By GRACE ABBOTT

Chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

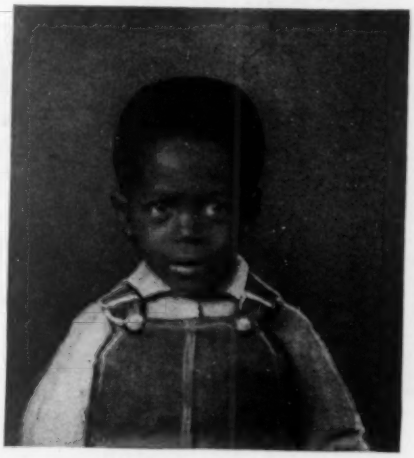
SAFEGUARDING the health of children, establishing good physical and mental habits and right social attitudes is a day by day job requiring intelligence, skill and self-sacrificing affection. Money is also necessary to provide maintenance and education and the security of home life. The task can not be performed without the cooperation of both parents but the principal responsibility rests with the mother. Her responsibility for the health and happiness of her children begins in the prenatal period and ends only when childhood ends.

It seems unnecessary to say that Negro mothers begin this task with greater handicaps than white mothers. These handicaps are deeply rooted in the economic, social and political discrimination from which the Negro suffers. In spite of these handicaps, Negro mothers have made great progress.

It is said that the ambition of every American is not that his children shall follow in his own footsteps but that they shall strike out on new paths and go higher and farther than he has done. The American Negro is in this respect thoroughly American. His greatest sorrow has been the barriers that have made a full development of capacities difficult or impossible and his reward is the progress his children have made in spite of handicaps.

There are very few fields in which exact measurement of progress in child welfare and child training is possible. The infant death rate is for this reason used as the barometer of general child-health gains and to some extent of social gains also.

James Peterson, Oklahoma



Clifton G. Madison, Indiana

The general trend of the infant death rate in the United States is downward. Scientific discoveries and improved medical care have contributed much to that result. But it is generally agreed that most of the credit goes to the mothers who have given more scientific care to their children and utilized more intelligently the knowledge and the skill which the doctor has to offer.

Most women know little of the care of children when they become mothers. The well-to-do learn from the child specialists whom they employ to supervise the health of their children. But for many this is impossible and the child-health centers or baby-welfare conferences are the general teaching centers for mothers. Here they learn, from the doctor in charge, not only the general principles of child care but how those principles must be adopted to meet the special needs of the individual child. From 1921 to 1929, the Federal Government encouraged the establishment of such centers by a Federal subsidy which was administered by the Children's Bureau. At the conference of State directors, and in visits to the field, we heard always of the eagerness of Negro women to give to their children the advantage of every opportunity offered. The result of that eagerness is registered in the infant death rate.

In the attempt to secure complete reporting of births and deaths the United States death-registration area was established in 1900, and the birth-registration area in 1915, and States have been admitted to the areas as they have adopted the uniform laws and demonstrated that they were registering 90 per cent of the births and deaths. For the States registering 2,000 or more colored births annually the death rate among colored babies was 181 in 1915; in 1929, the last year for which figures are available, it was 102—a reduction of 79 points. In 1915 the death rate among white babies was 99 for the same States and in 1929 it was 63—a reduction of 36 points.

While this splendid showing that Negro mothers have made in the past is a matter for congratulation, it should be pointed out that reductions become increasingly difficult as the rate is lowered. It is going to be much more difficult to take another 63 points off the present rate. But it can be done if the Negro women are determined that it shall be done. The rates in some States are already much lower than the rates for the area we are discussing which includes 23 States and the District of Columbia. Of those which belong on the roll of honor with death rates among Negro babies under 100 in 1929, Arkansas leads with the low rate of 69 deaths for every 1,000 live births. This is lower than the white death rate in South Carolina, Tennessee or West Virginia, and the same as the death rate among white babies in Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1929. The other States with a rate below 100 among colored babies in 1929 were California, 74; Mississippi, 85; Alabama, 91; Georgia, 93; Florida, 94; West Virginia, 96; and Louisiana, 98. The child-health centers are important in reducing the death rate among both white and colored babies and all who are interested in continuing the cooperation of the Federal Government in this work will be interested in the passage of the Jones-Bankhead maternity and infancy bills which are now pending in Congress.

The Children's Bureau is making an effort to secure uniform statistics of the number of delinquent children who are brought before the juvenile courts of the country and more than 90 courts reported to the bureau in 1930. For only 18 courts are figures available showing trend for the last four years, and for only 9 of these are separate figures available for Negro children. Nine of the 18 courts showed significant increases in delinquency among boys, whereas only 2 of the 9 courts showed significant increases among Negro boys.

The delinquency rate among Negro children, however, is higher than among white children. Social workers have frequently pointed out that fewer "temptations" to right doing are offered to

(*At the Top*)
Philippa D. Schuyler, Daughter of George Schuyler, N. Y.

(*At the Right*)
Muriel Hill, Mass.

(*At the Left*)
Playground at Spelman, Atlanta

(*Below*)
Joseph P. McCormick, D.C. Brewer L. Clark, Minn.

The Burwells of Washington

Negro children by the community than are offered to white children. While some progress has been made in equalizing opportunities for Negro children, much still needs to be done in both northern and southern cities. Justice for children in the juvenile courts does not mean that the same offense must always receive the same punishment or treatment. Justice requires not that every child shall be treated alike but that every child shall be treated differently, according to his needs. Justice for the Negro child who is becoming delinquent requires that equally adequate resources in the form of well-trained and understanding probation officers, foster homes, modern institutions for the treatment of delinquency, and those constructive agencies, progressive schools, playgrounds, bathing beaches—which check or prevent delinquency—shall be available for Negro children.

At this time when depression is so widespread, the suffering which it has caused is uppermost in the minds of all of us. Statistics of the number of mothers' pensions granted or the amount of relief given to Negro families do not always show that dependency is more widespread among them than among the white population. As so many Negroes belong to the lowest wage-earning group their resources are promptly exhausted in the event of sickness or unemployment. In those communities in which the reports show less dependency among the Negroes, the explanation undoubtedly is that their needs have not been fully considered in the disbursement of the inadequate local funds for relieving the steadily increasing distress among both white and colored.

Children will suffer the greatest permanent losses of this period of widespread hunger and almost universal anxiety. Therefore, if we are to conserve the gains which have been made and make those advances which we have hoped for, it is going to mean greater effort in the future. I hesitate to suggest to Negro mothers who have done so

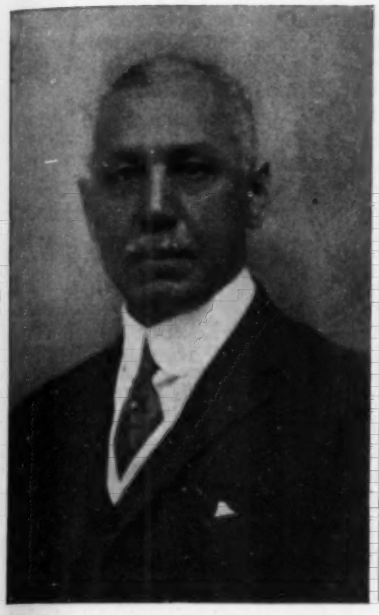
(*Will you please turn to page* 332)

(*Above*)
Roger H. Spotts, Ohio

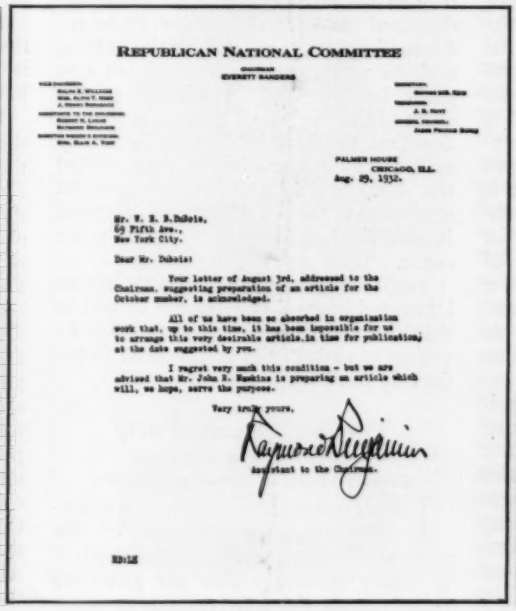
(*At the Left*)
Betty Evans, Massachusetts

Vote for Hoover

TWO PROMINENT COLORED REPUBLICANS ADVISE NEGROES TO VOTE FOR HOOVER AND CURTIS NEXT NOVEMBER



J. R. Hawkins



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
EVERETT SANDERS

PALMER HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILL.
Aug. 29, 1932.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Your letter of August 3rd, addressed to the Chairman, suggesting preparation of an article for the October number, is acknowledged.

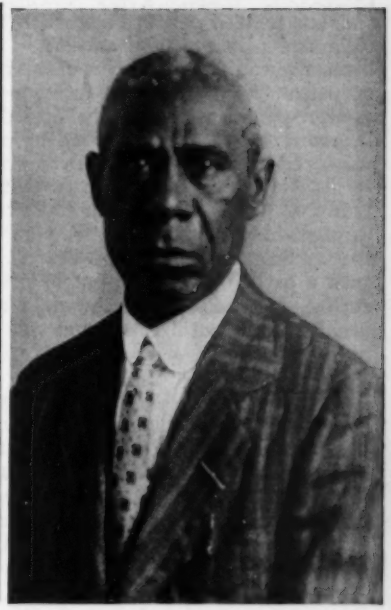
All of us have been so absorbed in organization work that, up to this time, it has been impossible for us to arrange this very desirable article in time for publication; at the date suggested by you.

I regret very much this condition - but we are advised that Mr. John R. Hawkins is preparing an article which will, we hope, serve the purpose.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Buckman
Assistant to the Chairman.

EDMZ



J. S. Coage

Why the Negro Should Vote for Mr. Hoover

By JOHN R. HAWKINS

Secretary of Finance, African M. E. Church; Chairman Republican Colored Voters Division, 1928.

THESE are stirring times through which we are passing. Within a short time the citizenry of this country will be called upon to give expression to their opinions as to the basic principles of good Government and to whom they will delegate the privilege and power of administrating the affairs of our Republic. Since the introduction of the Party System we have had this periodical recurrence of pausing once every four years in order to see just where we are and with intelligent understanding chart our course for future achievements. Since 1856, when the Republican Party was organized and its first declaration of principles was announced in the platform endorsed in its first National Convention, there has been a strong appeal made for the support of the people to continue in power those who believe in and pledge themselves to carry out these principles.

Through all these years we have had to meet the challenge of others who had different views and challenged the Republican Party for a contest as to the virtue of the position taken by them in the management of the affairs of our Government.

The principal challengers are those who have been allied with the Democratic Party. In the impending struggle now confonting us in this Campaign of 1932, the lines are tightly drawn and the issue is to decide as to which of these two great parties is to be given the privilege and power of directing the affairs of our government for the next four years.

A few weeks ago, the representatives of the Republican and Democratic Parties met within a few days of each other in the City of Chicago and again committed themselves to certain principles and pronouncements set forth in what is termed Party Platforms. They selected Nominees for the offices of President and Vice President as the standard bearers of these respective Parties. The Republicans choosing Mr. Herbert Hoover of California and Mr. Charles Curtis of Kansas, and the Democrats choosing Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Mr. John N. Garner of Texas to head their respective tickets.

While there are other nominees representing other parties or other political organizations, it may be safely said that the contest lies between the Republican and Democratic parties; and the one big question now is—to which of these parties should we give our support—To be more specific, I have been asked by the Editor of the "Crisis" Magazine to express myself as to the reasons why the Negro voter should support Mr. Hoover.

I deprecate the fact that conditions are such as to even call for the suggestion of drawing the racial lines and having one to write as a member of a certain race as to what should be the attitude of the voters of that race, rather than as to what should be their attitude as Citizens of a great Republic—but since this is an existing condition, I must face it as manfully as possible and address myself to the issues involved.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

THE outstanding issue between these two parties was that of Slavery. The Democrats in their Platforms declaring in favor of the perpetuation of Slavery and the Republicans in their Platforms declaring against Slavery. This was so pronounced that it brought on the Civil war which put an end to Slavery but still left the Negro without the full enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and duties guaranteed to him in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution.

The Republican Party has repeatedly put itself on record as favorable to the principle of this declaration, while the Democratic Party has stubbornly opposed it and stood in the way of the exercising of these privileges and rights by Negro Citizens.

It cannot be denied that even to this day the National Democratic Party,

dominated as it is by Southern sentiment, not only denies the Negro the right and privilege of voting but actually puts itself on record as opposed to allowing him to vote even when he declares himself as willing to vote the Democratic ticket. Every intelligent and fair minded person knows that the right and privilege of franchise is the highest reward for loyal citizenship and no person who qualifies by meeting the legal requirements should be denied it by reason of race, color, creed or previous condition of servitude over which he had no control. The party that is guilty of such a crime ought to be condemned and not supported. A vote for the candidates or standard bearers of such a party is a vote to put in power such a party. Deny me the right and privilege of franchise and you rob me of my most precious birthright as an American Citizen.

This is what the Democratic Party is guilty of, and following in the wake of this, and in keeping with this spirit it has religiously set itself up as a barrier to the progress and uplift of the Negro by imposing upon him the iniquitous and unjust laws of segregation, discriminations, "Jim Crowism," and humiliations suffered throughout the south where the Democrats control and deny the Negro any voice in affairs of State.

This I claim is good reason why the Negro should not vote for the Nominees of the Democratic Party but instead rise up in their might and work and vote for Mr. Hoover and Mr. Curtis as the Standard Bearers of the Republican Party.

BUT LET US TAKE HIGHER GROUND

THE issue is between Parties and not individuals—nor is it an issue between races and creeds. It is one that relates to good Government in and for a great Republic. Ours is now one of, if not the greatest Republic on the face of the earth and its flag commands the respect of all other nations and peoples. Rich in resources and in its achievements, it has steadily marched forward under the guidance of Republican principles until today American supremacy is recognized.

NEED FOR A STABILIZED GOVERNMENT

HISTORY does not record a more thrilling story of the ordeals through which we have passed and the responsibilities resting upon us as a nation. Nations of the world have been torn to pieces. Thrones have tottered. Empires have crumbled. Republics have been threatened with strife and dissensions. A feeling of unrest and disquietude has crept into our body politic and threatened to undermine the economic fabrics of our government. Disasters have been averted only by reason of the mastery of mind and the nobility of soul manifested by those who have answered the call and rallied to the support of President Hoover.

He has been too big of soul, too masterful in mind and methods; too true in his interpretations of right and duty and too hopeful in vision to be influenced by petty politics or the feeling that he was the President of but one party to serve any particular group. With faith in God and unswerving devotion to duty he has, with strong arm, steady eye and brave heart piloted the Ship of State through severest storms, as the President of a great Republic—the champion of a noble cause.

For this all good American Citizens interested in good government should be thankful and show their appreciation by voting to reelect him as the next President of the United States.

The Republican Party

By JEFFERSON S. COAGE
Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia

"IN a representative form of government where the power of the government rests with the governed, it is vitally necessary that the governed form themselves into parties to carry into effect the principles upon which that government is based."

In our great country we have several parties politically existing for the avowed purpose of securing to the people governed the blessings of Liberty, Independence, and Freedom, guaranteed by the Constitution.

The constitutional time limit in which our representatives must make effort to accomplish the service promised makes our form of government secure from tyranny and absolute power of despotism.

The Party that comes the nearest of accomplishing the will of the people, I mean the majority of the people, generally remains in power until that majority decrees otherwise. The two major parties in our Country are the Republican Party, and the Democratic Party. In the last seventy years only twice has the Democratic Party had complete charge of this government. One would naturally think that the Party allowed longest to remain in power has what the people generally want.

America like a great chain is made up of many links, each link answering to the term "Group." Of the many groups making up the heterogeneity of the American People, the one group of which we are concerned at this writing is that composed of Negroes, the members of which are found in every state in the Union. Like the members of all other groups they are found in all endeavors religious, eleemosynary, and political.

During the past two years our country, as the rest of the world, has been passing through a period of physical and psychological depression, caused primarily because of our disregard of economic laws, and the loss of faith in ourselves. The President of the United States has found the cause of this fall from the plane of normalcy and is now applying the panacea. Let us have faith and fall in line.

God has endorsed and given to man three fundamental instrumentalities for the perpetuity of the human family: the Home, the Schoolhouse, and the Church. Any people who do not subscribe one hundred per cent to the sustenance of the three facilities can not hope to form the perfect Union outlined by the founders of the government. Home-ownership is the first essential of this group. This acquisition is only possible through industry, economy, and frugality. Knowing this to be the foundation of society, the Republican Party has gone on record as encouraging every American citizen to own a home. For this timely legislation the President and the Republican Party should receive the appreciation of every American citizen. Political leadership that does not stress this great Act of legislation in and out of the coming campaign is not worth following.

During this depression many of our banking institutions have been unable to weather the storm. In their custody will be found many securities and mortgages of our people. By legislation recommended by the President, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be able to revive these institutions and thereby save thousands of homes of our people. The bulk of the loans thus far made have been to communities with five thousand inhabitants and less, which would sound like the Administration is helping the "forgotten man." Much credit must be given to the President as one of the branches of the Congress that passed this legislation was of the opposite major party. No President has ever put over such a big program so beneficial to all of the people with a bipartisan Congress.

We have many of our Group who are farmers and who are in the same plight as many of the city home-owners. The President has also been mindful of them. Legislation has been effected to their salvation. This season's crops are heavy, prices are advancing everywhere and prosperity as never before in this land is near.

The Republican Party has made it possible for the laborer to enjoy a five day week and a six hour day. I am of the opinion that the American workingman will not be unmindful of this Act in November of this year.

In our land the Negro will find many

(*Will you please turn to page* 332)

Can I Become a Sculptor?

The Story of Elizabeth Prophet

SEVERAL times in THE CRISIS, we have mentioned the sculptor Elizabeth Prophet; and because of her extraordinary success in Newport this summer, we are again bringing her especially to the attention of our younger readers as an example of what determination and talent can do.

At the close of the season of art exhibits in Newport, Rhode Island, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney the widely known sculptor and patron of art came to a private view of Elizabeth Prophet's six pieces of sculpture which had been arranged by Schuyler L. Parsons and Casey Roberts. The sculpture had been shown at the regular exhibit of the Newport Art Association; then, at three private views at 80 John Street, and at last a second time at the Art Association.

Mrs. Whitney looked at the exhibit, and especially at the "Congolaise," pictured on page 259 of the August CRISIS. She said: "Miss Prophet, may I have the honor of purchasing this bust and placing it in the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City?"

Afterward, Miss Prophet was invited to share Mrs. Whitney's studio with her this fall at Newport.

This was the climax of an extraordinary summer. Among the visitors who came to view Miss Prophet's work were Mrs. William Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, the Countess Cocini, Mrs. Sheldon Whitehouse, Mrs. Guy Norman, and numbers of other widely known people. Miss Prophet was given the Greenough Grand Prize of the exhibit for "true sculpture in every sense of the word." Some said that no such work had been seen since Donatello and the artists of the Italian Renaissance. One critic said: "I came here to see your things and talk to you, but now that I have seen them, I don't dare speak, for I fear I have nothing you would care to hear."

This is a triumph for a woman who has seemingly had every obstacle placed in her path. She is a descendant of Negroes and Narragansett Indians, born in Rhode Island and still in her young womanhood. Against the wishes of her family and friends, she studied art. When after graduation she wanted to show a piece of work at an annual art exhibit, they told her, after hesitation, that she might, provided she did not come to see it herself and "mingle socially" with their guests. Friends advised her kindly but firmly to give up the idea of becoming an artist. She would make, they thought,

A Bust and Bas-relief by Miss Prophet

an excellent maid-servant, and possibly a teacher "among her people." This is the kind of advice that is continually given to young colored people of ambition. There is not in the United States a single department of vocational guidance among the mixed schools and colleges of the North, where every year colored talent is not thus deliberately turned aside into blind alleys and menial service.

But Elizabeth Prophet put her stern little chin in the air and came to New York, where again there was no opportunity. Then she went to France, landing with only a few dollars in her pocket. She was admitted without question to the Beaux Arts, the greatest art school in the world, when the French recognized her talent. And there in her own poor little studios, hidden away in squalid parts of Paris and suburbs, she resolutely worked and starved for seven years.

Americans, white and black, heard of her now and then, looked over her work often superciliously, patronized and advised her. One distinguished Negro-American, who often writes of Negro art, told her lately where she was "all wrong" and what she must do. Miss Prophet ignored such critics and persisted along her own path. She refused to be turned aside by the modernist craze. She refused to do cheap pot-boilers. She refused to do anything that would stand in the way of her becoming a great sculptor.

Gradually, recognition came. First, of course, from France. She exhibited in the Paris Salon d'Automn and in the Salon des Artists Francais. She ventured to send an exhibit now and then to America, and critics began to call her work "characteristic," and Miss Prophet "a master of sculptural expression." Then, with little excitement or heralding, she came to America two years ago and found herself exhibiting in competitions with no standards of art, with no recognition that she was not an amateur or a "colored artist," but an artist.

She succeeded in selling one bust,—the beautiful "Silence," to the Rhode Island School of Design; and then, with a few hundred dollars, again returned to Paris. French connoisseurs began to help her, and finally, she again returned to America this summer at the invitation of the Newport Art Association.

Miss Prophet has not finished her work. She has scarely begun it; but she stands today as one of the most promising figures in American sculpture without regard to color or race, and as such she should be an inspiration to every American artist, who handicapped by color, is turned aside by poverty and prejudice. Only remember this thing, Elizabeth Prophet never whined nor made excuses for herself. She worked. She never submitted to patronage, cringed to the great, or begged of the small. She worked. She is still working.

The Bonuseers Ban Jim Crow

By ROY WILKINS

Not much was said about it. The newspapers evaded the subject gracefully. Press dispatches indicated only casually the "A Negro" was present. So the CRISIS *asked Roy Wilkins to see and hear and tell us something of the Negro and the B. E. F. He found no visible color line when Southerners, Northerners, blacks and whites, met in the Army of Despair.*

FLOATING clear on the slight breeze of a hot June night in Washington came a tinkling, mournful melody, a song known by now in every corner of the globe. Lilting piano notes carried the tune that set my foot patting, in spite of myself, on the trampled grass of the little hill. Then, as I was about to start humming the words, a voice took up the cadence and rode over the Anacostia Flats on the off-key notes—

"Feelin' tomorrow,
"Lak I feel today—
"Feelin' tomorrow,
"Lak I feel today—
"I'll pack my trunk and make my get a-way"

Never, I thought, was there a more perfect setting for W. C. Handy's famous *St. Louis Blues*. No soft lights and swaying bodies here; no moaning trombone or piercing trumpet; no fantastic stage setting; no white shirt frants, impeccably tailored band master or waving baton. Instead, a black boy in a pair of ragged trousers and a torn, soiled shirt squatting on a box before a piano perched on a rude platform four or five feet off the ground. A single electric light bulb disclosed him in the surrounding gloom. Skillfully his fingers ran over the keys, bringing out all the Handy secrets of the song. Plaintively he sang the well-known words. A little of the entertainer was here, for there is a little of it hidden in most of us, but the plaintive note was largely the reflection of an actual condition, not the product of an entertainer.

On the ground about and below him were grouped white and colored men listening, smoking and quietly talking. From my elevation I could see camp fires flickering here and there and hear the murmur of talk over the flats. Here was the main camp of the Bonus Army, the Bonus Expeditionary Force, as it chose to call itself, and here, in my musical introduction to it, was struck the note which marked the ill-starred gathering as a significant one for Negro Americans.

ABSENT: JAMES CROW

FOR in this army which had gathered literally to "Sing the Blues" with economic phrases, there was one absentee: James Crow. It is not strictly true, as I shall explain a little later, to say that Mr. Crow was not present at all; it is an absolute fact that he was Absent With Leave a great part of the time.

He was brought along and trotted out occasionally by some of the Southern delegations and, strange to say, by some of the colored groups themselves.

The men of the B. E. F. were come together on serious business; they had no time for North, East, South, West, black and white divisions. The main problem was not to prove and maintain the superiority of a group, but to secure relief from the ills which beset them, black and white alike. In the season of despair it is foolhardy to expend energy in any direction except that likely to bring life and hope. At Washington, numbers and unity were the important factors, therefore recruits of any color were made welcome and Jim Crow got scant attention.

Here they were, then, the brown and black men who had fought (some with their tongues in their cheeks) to save the world for democracy. They were scattered about in various state delegations or grouped in their own cluster of rude shelters. A lonely brownskin in the delegation from North Platte, Nebr.; one or two encamped with Seattle, Wash.; increasing numbers bivouacked with California and the northern states east of the Mississippi River; and, of course, the larger numbers with the states from below the Mason and Dixon line.

And at Anacostia, the main encampment, there was only one example of Jim Crow among the 10,000 men there and that, oddly enough, was started and maintained by colored bonuseers themselves, who hailed from New Orleans and other towns in Louisiana. They had erected a section of shacks for themselves and they insisted on their own mess kitchen.

LIVING TOGETHER

A STROLL down through the camp was an education in the simplified business of living, living not complicated by a maze of social philosophy and tabus. It is hard for one who has not actually seen the camp to imagine the crudity of the self-constructed accommodations in which these men lived for eight weeks.

Fairly regular company streets stretched across the flats, lined on both sides with shelters of every description. Here was a tent; here a piano box; there a radio packing case; there three doors arranged with the ground as the fourth side; here the smallest of "pup" tents; there a spacious canvas shelter housing eight or ten men; here some tin

Afro-American Photo

No Jim Crow in this restaurant

nailed to a few boards; there some tar paper.

Bedding and flooring consisted of straw. old bed ticks stuffed with straw, magazines and newspapers spread as evenly and as thickly as possible, discarded matresses and cardboard.

At Anacostia some Negroes had their own shacks and some slept in with white boys. There was no residential segregation. A Negro "house" might be next door to a white "house" or across the street, and no one thought of passing an ordinance to "preserve property values." In the California contingent which arrived shortly before I left there were several Negroes and they shared with their white buddies the large tents which someone secured for them from a government warehouse. The Chicago group had several hundred Negroes in it and they worked, ate, slept and played with their white comrades. The Negroes shared tasks with the whites from kitchen work to camp M.P. duty.

In gadding about I came across white toes and black toes sticking out from tent flaps and boxes as their owners sought to sleep away the day. They were far from the spouters of Nordic nonsense, addressing themselves to the business of living together. They were in another world, although Jim Crow Washington, D. C. was only a stone's throw from their doors.

PLAY

All about were signs containing homely philosophy and sarcasm on the treatment of veterans by the country, such as: "The Heroes of 1918 Are the Bums of 1932." I believe many of the white campers were bitter and sarcastic. They meant what they said on those signs. But disappointment and disallusionment is an old story to Negroes. They were philosophic about this bonus business. They had wished for so many things to which they were justly entitled in this life and received so little that they could not get fighting mad over what was generally considered among them as the government's ingratitude. They had been told in 1917 that they were fighting for a better world, for true democracy; that a new deal would come for them; that jobs would come to them on merit, that lynching would be stopped; that they would have schools, homes, justice and the franchise. But these Negroes found out as long ago as 1919 that they had been fooled. Some of them could not even wear their uniforms back home. So, while the indifference of the government to the bonus agitation might be a bitter pill to the whites, it was nothing unusual to Negroes. They addressed themselves to humorous take-offs in signs, to cards and to music, the latter two shared by whites.

Thus it was I came across such signs on Negro shacks as "Douglas Hotel, Chicago;" "Euclid Avenue;" "South Parkway;" and "St. Antoine St." A card game had reunited four buddies from San Francisco, Detroit and Indianapolis and they were swapping stories to the swish of the cards.

Over in one corner a white vet was playing a ukelele and singing what could have been the theme song of the camp: "In a Shanty in Old Shanty Town." On a Sunday afternoon the camp piano was played alternately by a brown lad with a New York accent and a red-necked white boy from Florida, while a few rods away Elder Micheaux's visiting choir was giving voice, in stop-time, to a hymn, "God's Tomorrow Will Be Brighter Than Today." Negroes and whites availed themselves of the free choice of patting their feet either outdoors to the piano or in the gospel tent to the choir.

Afro-American Photo

B. L. Luquettes and Sergeant Clifton from Beaumont, Texas

MR. CROW APPEARS BRIEFLY

OUTSIDE the main camp (there were four settlements) James Crow made brief and intermittent appearances, chiefly because the largest Southern delegations were not at Anacostia. But even in the Southern and border contingents there was no hard and fast color line. On Pennsylvania avenue, where the men had taken over a number of abandoned buildings in the process of being torn down, were camped the Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Texas delegations as well as a scattering from Virginia, Tennessee and West Virginia.

In a five story building a company of Negroes was assigned the fifth floor, but they all received treatment from the same medical center on the first floor. At first they all ate together, but there was so much confusion and so many men (not necessarily Negroes) were coming in on the tail end of the mess line, that a system whereby each floor took turns being first in the mess line was adopted. This was an equitable arrangement, but even here whites and Negroes lined up together and ate together; no absolute separation was possible, nor was it attempted.

In a mess kitchen which served only Southerners I saw Negroes and whites mixed together in line and grouped together eating. I was told there had been a few personal fights and a few hard words passed, but the attitude of the die-hard, strictly Jim Crow whites had not been adopted officially. Such Southern whites as I met showed the greatest courtesy and mingled freely with the Negroes.

Captain A. B. Simmons, colored, who headed his company, hails from Houston, Tex. He and his men were loud in their declarations of the fair treatment they had received on the march to Washington. They were served meals in Southern towns, by Southern white waitresses, in Main Street Southern restaurants along with their white companions. They rode freights and trucks and hiked together. Never a sign of Jim Crow through Northern Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, or Virginia. Captain Simmons attended the regular company commanders' councils and helped with the problems of administration. His fellow officers, all white Southerners, accorded him the same consideration given others of his rank.

His story was corroborated by others. A long, hard-boiled Negro from West Virginia who had just stepped out of the mess line behind a white man from Florida said: "Shucks, they ain't got time for that stuff here and those that has, we gets 'em told personally." And said a cook in the North Carolina mess kitchen (helping whites peel potatoes): "No, sir, things is different here than down home."

In general assemblies and in marches there were no special places "for Negroes." The black boys did not have to tag along at the end of the line of march; there was no "special" section reserved for them at assemblies. They were shot all through the B. E. F. In the rallies on the steps of the nation's capitol they were in front, in the middle and in the rear.

U. S. ARMY TAKE NOTICE

One of the many significant aspects of the bonuseers' banishment of Jim Crow is the lie it gives to United States army officials who have been diligently spreading the doctrine that whites and blacks could not function together in the army; that they could not use the same mess tents, mingle in the same companies, council together on military problems. The B. E. F. proved that Negroes and whites can do all these things together, that even Negroes and white Southerners can do them together.

(*Will you please turn to page* 332)

The Convict Camp at Buzzard's Roost, Ga.

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

An extraordinary book, "Georgia Nigger," will be issued in New York City, September 30. It is written by John L. Spivak and is published by Brewer, Warren and Putnam. It is based on personal visits by the author, covering two years, 1930 and 1931, to the convict camps of the South. By extraordinary luck, and authorized by the Georgia prison commission to investigate convict camps, he was able to photograph persons and collect official documents showing the incredible tortures inflicted upon helpless Negroes who happen to be caught in the net of the white man's law. The following is an excerpt from the book, which carries more than two dozen pictures and documents.

The punishment, here described, "Stretching," is a Georgia variation of breaking victims on the wheel, which was used in the Spanish Inquisition three hundred years ago, and is a torture which no civilized country has used since.

What shall we do about this? First, read the book. Then, write us and join an organized protest and appeal to human decency.

A LOUD cry of terror shattered the silence of Buzzard's Roost. The convicts awoke with starts. A half-naked nigger stood trembling in the passageway, his teeth chattering audibly.

"Oh, Lawd!" he cried. "He's daid!"

A convict swore. A white cried out irritably. Trustees in tattered underwear appeared at their shack door. The guard ran to the cage shouting.

"Hush! God damn you! What the hell's the matter in there!"

"He's daid!" the nigger cried again.

A convict cursed angrily. A voice added a rebellious cry, and then another. It seemed that they had been waiting for something like that frightened shriek in the darkness to loosen the floods of their emotions. The cages filled with cries and shouts and bitter oaths. The guard bellowed for them to quiet but his voice was lost in the rising bedlam. White and black, the convicts went mad in a delirium of expression. Cat-calls mingled with screams and curses. Some found their shoes and banged on the iron doors or hammered on the bars. The noise could be heard half a mile away.

Bill Twine, pistol in hand, came running in his underwear, swearing luridly. His paunch wabbled furiously and his jowls shook.

"Git 'im out o' here!" a voice cried from the nigger cage.

"Stop that noise!" the warden roared. "Stop it, or I'll stretch every dam one o' you!"

Timid ones, fearful of punishment, ceased their cries. Others fearful of being singled out by their voices, stopped. Only an undercurrent of whispers and indistinct, muttered protests sounded in the nigger cage.

"Git some torches an' open that door!" the warden ordered angrily.

Two bright flares burst hissing and sputtering, throwing a weird light on the frightened faces peering through the bars.

The night guard swung the door open.

"Pile out; All o' you!" he shouted.

They came, barefooted, half-naked and huddled together in front of the cage, silent and apprehensive.

"What the hell happened?" Bill Twine demanded.

No one answered.

"Who started this? Talk now, God damn you! or I'll stretch y'all!"

"I got scairt, Cap'n," the nigger who had uttered the first cry said, his teeth chattering. "He's daid in dey."

A rush of words came as though he feared being stopped before he explained why he had shrieked. He had started for a pot. Con's hand hung over the rim of his bunk. While bending to avoid an outstretched foot from an upper bunk his chest brushed the hand. It was cold, and the horror of being locked in with the dead had terrified him.

"So that's it, eh? That's why you woke the camp an' raised all this hell!"

"I didn't mean to start all dat, suh. I was scairt. Dey'll be niggers dyin' here 'bouts now."

"I dunno 'bout the dyin' but there'll be a nigger stretched for startin' this!"

"Please, suh, Cap'n—I didn't mean to start nothin'. I was jec' scairt slap to death, suh—"

"We'll see if we kin scare you enough to keep yo' damn mouth shut in the future," the warden returned viciously. "Jesse, git the cuffs an' ropes!"

The night guard handed the torch to a trustee and disappeared into his shack.

"Bartow! Sam! Git that nigger out o' the cage an' put 'im in the blacksmith shelter."

The two convicts carried the dead boy from the cage.

"You stay here!" Bill Twine ordered the still trembling nigger. "The rest o' you git back in there an' don't let me hear any mo' o' that God damned noise. The nex' time I'll stretch ev'ry one o' you!"

Ebenezer approached Twine.

"Cap'n please, suh," he pleaded, "cain' you put a couple o' pennies on Con's eyes so's he won't look at us w'en we's sleepin'?"

Twine's fists clenched, but there had been enough trouble without terrifying the niggers more, and he growled:

"Alright. I'll have a couple o' coppers put on 'em."

Ebenezer scraped gratefully. The night guard came with a pair of shiny handcuffs, snapped them on the nigger's wrists and tied a long rope to the links between the cuffs.

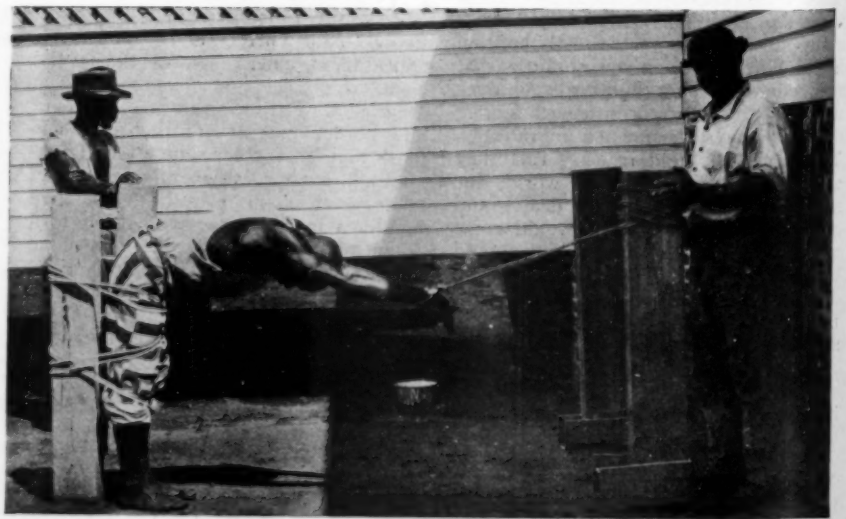
"Come on;" he said, yanking the rope.

Ebenezer turned to the warden again.

"Cap'n, 'scuse me, please, suh, but ain' you gonter have somebody set up wid Con? He'll ha'nt sho if he ain' waked, suh."

"Alright. You set up with 'im if you want to—"

(*Will you please turn to page* 332)



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The Georgia Rack

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Luncheon

Six Negroes attended the luncheon given by the President and Mrs. Hoover last fortnight as a prelude to the ceremony at which President Hoover was

Herbert Clark Hoover
Was he "out to lunch"?

notified of his re-nomination by the Republican National Convention. Guests were received in the East room, from which the procession moved in line out onto the broad lawns of the White House, where a buffet luncheon was served from the red and white striped awning-covered tables which dotted the lawn.

During his speech of acceptance, the President made a plea for "equality of opportunity." He said:

"Our system is founded upon a conception of ordered freedom. The test of that freedom is that there should be maintained equality of opportunity to every individual so that he may achieve for himself the best to which his character, ambition and ability entitle him."

Mr. Charles Isaacs, prominent Natchez Republican, member of the notification committee, did not attend, fearing widespread publicity and animosity from prejudiced, southern newspapers.

"Sambo"

Resenting his invitation to the notification luncheon at the White House recently, the Jackson, Miss., *Daily News* voicing the sentiment of most white southern papers had the following to say of Charles Isaacs. (see above):

". . . . Charley Isaacs is a big Negro politician down at Natchez, and he not only received the invitation to the luncheon, but he had accepted it with much glee, and is now enroute to Washington to stick his feet under the White House table, and eat with President and Mrs. Hoover and other white folks who will be present at the notification ceremony. If you can stomach a President who believes in and practices social equality with Sambo, go right ahead and vote for Mr. Hoover. If you do so, however, keep quite about it, no use letting other white folks know about it."

"Out for Lunch"

When 4 authors and a Negro newspaper editor attempted to have an interview with him last fortnight, President Hoover was "out to lunch." The authors were Sherwood Anderson, Waldo Frank, James Porty, Elliott Coen. The Negro newspaper editor was William Jones, managing editor of the Baltimore *Afro-American*.

The group had hoped to see the President to present sharply worded protests against the evacuation by Federal troops of the B.E.F. in Washington recently. Mr. Hoover refused to see them, they retired, but not before leaving the protest to be presented to him by one of his secretaries.

Appointments

¶ In Philadelphia, Pa., William Harvey Fuller, as assistant district attorney.

¶ In Topeka, Kansas, Earl Reynolds as district judge in the absence of Judge Allen Myers.

¶ In Los Angeles, Cal., sixteen colored election officers in the Pasadena district.

¶ In Washington, D. C., Emmet J. Scott as member of the board of indeterminate sentence and parole.

The appointment of Dr. Scott completes the installation of a new parole plan for prisoners of the District of Columbia authorized by an act of Congress passed July 15, 1932. Under the act creating the board, justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in passing sentence on prisoners convicted of felonies, must impose sentences for a maximum and minimum term, the latter not to exceed one-fifth of the former.

Injunction

The ordinance introduced last month in New Orleans, La., by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, and unanimously adopted by the commission council, which made it unlawful for persons to work on public docks who have not paid two years poll taxes previous to applying for work (see CRISIS for Sept., 1932) has failed of enforcement.

Two hours after the adoption of the ordinance a federal injunction was obtained against it by George Terriberry, attorney for the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. The day after the introduction of the ordinance, 63 other steamship companies filed similar charges, and a second restraining order was granted.

To Indianapolis

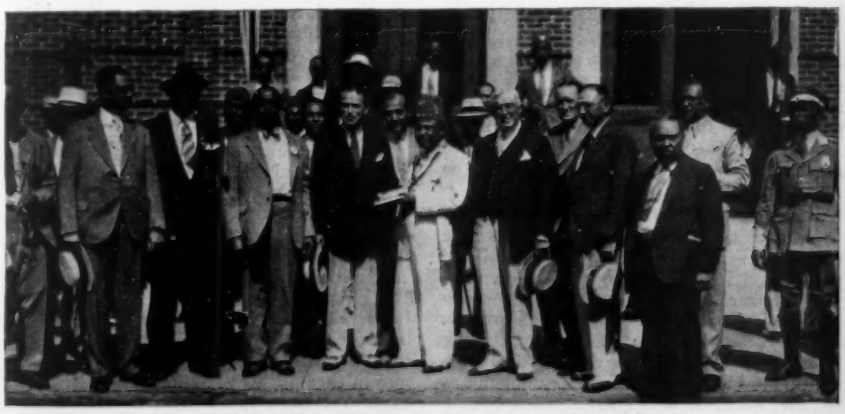
At the 33rd annual convention of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, held in Atlantic City last month, it was voted, after a bitter struggle, to take the next year's meeting to Indianapolis, Ind., Chicago and Louisville both refusing to guarantee the $2,000 necessary to entertain the convention.

Following the speech of Walter White, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., in which he took both major political parties to task for their treatment of the Negro, Perry Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi attempted to excuse the faults of the Republican party, to ridicule the politics of the Democratic party.

But Dr. William J. Tompkins, prominent Kansas City Democrat took violent exception to Mr. Howard's remarks, charged that the entire session made a Republican campaign meeting, and that Mr. White had quoted matters concerning his (Dem.) party which could not be substantiated.

After the grand uproar which followed, apologies were given all around, quiet finally restored.

Reelected without quibble for his twelfth term as Grand Exalted Ruler was J. Finley Wilson.



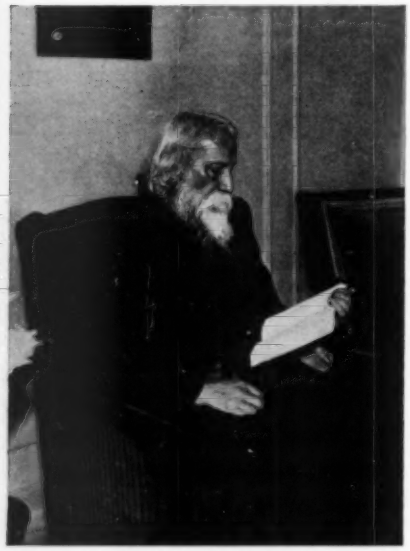
I.P.B.O.E.W.'s Wilson—for the 12th time he got it!

FOREIGN NEWS

PERSIA

Rabindranath to Teheran

Through the beautiful cities of Shiraz and Ispahan to the Teheran, capital city of Persia, last fortnight came Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore, venerable wise man



Rabindranath Tagore
Carried lamps for the Shah

of the East. Purpose of his visit was to pay homage to the Shah, whose achievements have so impressed Tagore. Welcomed outside the gates of the city (always a great honor) the poet read to the assembled throng his tribute to H.I.M., the King of Persia:

> I carry in my heart a golden lamp of remembrance
> Of an illumination that is past;
> I keep it bright against the tarnishing touch of time.
> Thine is the fire of a new, magnanimous life.
> Allow me, my brother, to kiss my lamps with its flame.

The Shah is a ruler who seems hardly ever to sleep as he bends himself to the task of leading Persia forward. He wants a prosperous and up to date country—progress and thoroughness are his watchwords. His energy and driving force seem inexhaustible. A few hours' sleep at most, are all he needs.

Paved streets, tarred roads, new buildings are appearing everywhere as the country responds to the Shah's call of progress. Houses are pulled down to widen streets, and the cities—especially the capital city—are improving greatly. Horse cars are a thing of the past, having given way to up-to-date luxurious transcontinental buses. There are new machines in the mint, new sugar factories, new railroad lines, and other public works.

WEST INDIES

Ganja

Hashish is a narcotic preparation made from hemp, consisting of the tops, leaves, roots of the plant, or some extracts of them, or of a resious exudate. Long has it been used in the East for its intoxicating effects when chewed or smoked.

Ganja (from the Hindu—GANJHA), is a most powerful form of hashish manufactured from dried tops of the hemp plants. It is smoked like tobacco, leaves the smoker dazed for many hours after its inhalation. Naturally habit-forming, its use is frowned upon by the Indian government because of its debilitating, demoralizing effect upon the unfortunates who call upon the weed to assuage their sorrows. Last week in Port Antonio, West Indies, one Matthias Allen was apprehended by the constabulary loaded down with more than 220 pounds of concentrated ganja. "More than enough," said chief Inspector Clarke of the Port police, "to stupefy the entire city of Port Antonio for months."

Allen's supply of ganja was taken from him despite his violent protestations, and Allen himself (without the ganja) was placed in St. Catherine's prison for 10 days.

English Rule

Trinidad reports West Indian discontent with its present English administration.

REASONS

1. Waste of public funds.
2. Uninterested governors who are appointed to the Islands after long service to fill out the few years before retirement.
3. Too many officials.

Marco-Polo

Banana exporter and Director of Jamaica Banana Producers Association A. B. Lowe, last month journeyed to London to place his two daughters in school. He has not yet been informed whether they will be admitted in spite of color, but meantime observes that "I have always been proud of my British citizenship, but never prouder than since I came to London." His experiences have been of the fortunate type to make him feel that black visitors are not deterred from sight-seeing, sometimes receiving preferential treatment at the hands of British crowds and bobbies.

Storm Proof

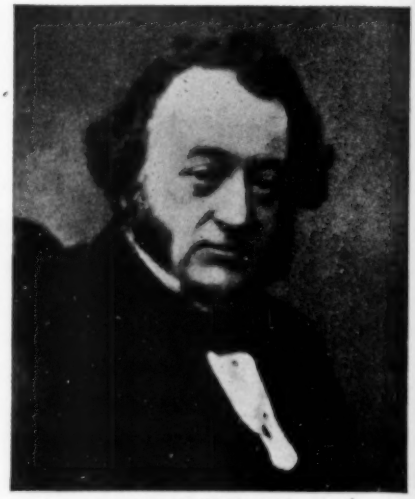
Arthur Richinson, native Barbadian, was last fortnight granted basic patent on his new storm-proof airplane, which is under examination by the War Ministry of England. Practically invulnerable by the elements, Richinson's airplane carries 26 engines, 1 large gas bag.

Richinson has been the victim of an intolerable prejudice for the past 6 years, being rebuffed by almost every commercial machine works on the continent, but last month through Government interest, there came a rift in the clouds, a new sun in the sky for this West Indian inventor.

AFRICA

Centenary

One hundred years ago, Macgregor Laird, a Scottish merchant, with canny Scotch prescience formed a company of British merchants for the development of trade in the little known regions of the



Canny Macgregor
Laird o' Africa

Niger, West Africa. In 1832, entrepreneur Laird turned his talents to shipbuilding and constructed the first iron vessel to make an ocean voyage. It was on the paddle steamer "Alburkah," weighing 55 tons, that intrepid merchant Laird ventured with an expedition of 48 Europeans up the Niger river. Nine members of the crew died from fever and soon Laird and a captain were the only surviving officers, but the "Alburkah" sailed on.

Demonstrating the success of his venture, Macgregor Laird devoted the remainder of his life to opening up the countries that now constitute the British possessions in Nigeria. Aside from a zest for commercial adventure, his fervency extended to combating the African slave trade. Through development of contacts between Englishmen and natives, he hoped to raise the social condition of Africans.

Last month, West Africa dedicated its first centenary celebration to the memory of Macgregor Laird, honoring him by radio, banquet, speech making, and a special service in the Liverpool Cathedral.

Utywala

The report of the Native Economic commission in British Southeast Africa says that it has been a grave error to deprive the native of his beer. It feels that Prohibition has been a dismal failure and that its abandonment is the only reasonable course that the government can

take. In native life, the use of beer is as much an aid to conviviality as it is among Europeans. If the native Kaffir were allowed to brew and drink his Utywala (powerful, pungent beer), much of the present evil and the use, by natives, of European liquors and noxious cock-tails would disappear. The ordinary Kaffir is quite content with his Utywala, and given the liberty to consume his national drink without undue interference, a great step will have been made towards a better standard of conduct among the natives in South Africa.

Black Magic

Dr. John Aglionby, of Tonbridge, Kent, England, is a Bishop who believes in witchcraft.

"At home in England," says Dr. Aglionby, "It is easy to scoff at African witchcraft, and call it foolish superstitution. But in Africa, wizardry has such a hold that millions and millions of people are absolutely in the power of spells and charms.

They live their lives shadowed by a wall of fear, as their forefathers have done for centuries past. Surely it is possible that such an unholy sway can be maintained by fraud alone.

Sorcery and witchcraft are the monopoly of a vast secret society which has ramifications all over Africa. Meetings at midnight, curses, spells and charms are the stock in trade of the witch and the wizard."

African Schools

In Cape Province of South Africa, the chief school is Lovedale Missionary Institution, which specializes in training teachers and teaching trades, and especially emphasizes religion and the life in the dormitories. It is maintained by the United Free Church from Scotland with aid from the Provincial Government, and was formed in 1841. It has about sixty teachers, of whom one-third are colored, and a total attendance of nine hundred pupils, of whom two hundred are day pupils. Most of the students are in the lower grades. The students themselves pay in about $45,000 a year. In addition to this, there is the South African Native College at Fort Hare, established by the natives, with help from the government and mission socities. The first $50,000 was voted in 1907, by the Native General Council of Transkei. The Scotch Church offered a site and finally the college opened in 1916 with twenty students. The curriculum of the college is based on the requirements of the University of South Africa.

HAITI

Independence?

Last week, Norman Armour, former attaché to the American Embassy at Paris, was appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Haiti, island in the West Indian archipelago.

Thus dies hard American Imperialism in Haiti. The new treaty which Armour represents restores Haitian liberties with one hand, takes them back with the other. Example: the treaty provides that occupation by the United States marines will end not later than December 31, 1934. But other sections provide that "withdrawal will begin" not later than that date. The Navy Department in Washington says that marine withdrawal would require at least a year, and probably longer, after it "begins." Example: the treaty provides for the Haitianization of the National Guard, "but it is realized that it might prove impossible to carry out this program at the times fixed, if serious disturbances in Haiti should arise to prevent its execution." This throws the door wide open for nullification of the

Haiti's Norman Armour
Minister plenipotentiary

treaty by the United States, if the State Department decides that "difficulties or disturbances" require further American military rule. Example: "American financial dictatorship is to continue in power until the outstanding American indebtedness of more than $14,000,000 is retired not later than 1942." But since further funding or borrowing by Haiti is probable before the expiration of 10 years, the American financial control doubtless will continue indefinitely.

A shameful outcome is this for all the administration ballyhoo of the last two years about the restoration of Haitian independence.

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SCHOOLS

Aviation at Dunbar

Under the supervision of Harold Barlow, white, head of a national aircraft organization, an educational course in Aviation at Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., has been opened to men and women in the District of Columbia area. The program covers the entire field of aviation, offers a curriculum that enables the students to fit themselves for life work in the air. Matriculation fee is $200 yearly, and more than 100 students have already registered for instruction.

Farming at Tuskegee

The Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels, under the auspices of the Alabama Extension Service, Tuskegee, last month started a tour of instructive demonstrations in Butler County, Alabama. Purpose of this movable school is to teach farmers and their wives such simple and practical lessons about better farming methods, housekeeping, health and sanitation as they will be able to put into practice on their individual farms. Demonstrations take place not at the school house or at the church, but on the farms, the seat of the trouble. The men are divided into groups and taught to make whitewash and apply it to their houses and barns. They are told the values of screening to protect the family from diseases and shown screen construction. Others are taught landscaping, the care of farm animals, growing sweet potatoes, care of fruit trees and sharpening and setting saws. Poultry house and sanitary toilet construction are included as major demonstrations. The women are given lessons in health and sanitation, which include bathing a patient in bed, changing the bed linen without disturbing the patient, making and use of personal drinking cups, kitchen arrangement and improvement, food selection and preparation, making and using a fireless cooker, canning fruit and vegetables and home beautification. First week's lessons were given at the home of W. M. Bennett, farmer in Butler County. At the end of the week's work, Bennetts home was completely renovated, whitewashed, screened. All his furniture was repaired, redecorated, restored, closets were constructed, curtains and rugs were made from meal and flour sacks.

Bennett likes the Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels.

Briefs

¶ By the will of the late Mrs. Emma Kennedy, widow of John Kennedy, banker and railroad builder, Hampton Institute will receive $353,000.

¶ The Industrial School at Downington, Pa., was notified last fortnight that a proposed 'cut' in its 1933 appropriation of almost 48% has been rescinded, that its next year's budget has been restored by special act of legislature.

¶ On the occasion of his 30th anniversary as president of Morgan College, Dr. John O. Spencer declared,

"If Maryland insists upon maintaining a separate system of education for white and colored people it must be willing to pay the price by equal distribution of public funds."

Columbia's New Course

During the summer session of 1932, for the first time in its history, Teachers College, Columbia University, under the direction of Miss Mabel Carney, offered

Mabel Carney of Columbia
"Special, full-time and accredited"

a special full-time accredited course on Negro education and race relations. This course came in response to requests from students, both white and colored, and was designed to help administrators and supervisors to prepare for more effective service in carrying responsibility in this field.

Dentistry at Howard

Evaluating the part played by Howard University's College of Dentistry as a force in dental education, furnishing men to lead a race to better oral health and consequent well being, Acting Dean Russel A. Dixon of the Dental School at Howard says:

"At the time that dentistry was coming into its own as a specialized science, Howard University, like many of the forward-looking institutions, took its first progressive step toward the establishment and development of what is known today as the Howard University College of Dentistry.

"It was about October, 1881, that a lecture course on practical dentistry as introduced to medical students for the first time. . . Thus it was that dental education at Howard University was the direct outgrowth of the desire of medical students to practice dentistry along with their medical practice. From that time forward the demand in the dental field became so great that almost immediately dentistry became a separate and highly specialized unit of the professional school.

"The development of dental education at Howard University has been gradual but continuous through the years until the present status of the College of Dentistry is such that it offers an appeal to students not only of the Negro race, but to other peoples as well."

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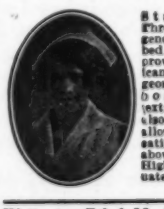

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WORK—WASTE—WEALTH

Progress

In the United States last year were 25,701 retail stores conducted by Negroes, with stocks on hand valued at approximately $15,000,000, whose sales amounted to about $125,000,000, whose payroll for the year amounted to almost $9,000,000. Every state in the Union has at least one or more retail stores owned by Negroes, with Georgia first, having 2,110 stores, Colorado last with 1 store.

Outlets with net sales running over $4,000,000 annually follow:

States	No. of Stores	Net Sales
Texas	1,736	$6,633,701
Pennsylvania	1,326	6,519,865
Illinois	1,058	6,466,323
N. Carolina	1,907	5,770,830
New York	611	5,625,743
Georgia	2,099	5,147,040
Virginia	1,878	4,986,347
Florida	1,378	4,528,374
Louisiana	1,668	4,504,809
Ohio	790	4,411,775

Hospital

In West Virginia are 4 state hospitals for mental and nervous defectives. Last month, the American Medical Association, after an extensive investigation of hospitalization in West Virginia, approved but 1 of the 4.

Lakin's Barnett
One of four was approved

. . . "to provide experience and instruction in the treatment of those diseases to graduates in medicine who have had at least 1 year of internship in a general hospital . . .

The other 3 institutions, have been operating for more than 30 years.

Lakin State Hospital, 6 years old this September, Dr. Constantine Carlos Barnett superintendent, staffed exclusively by Negroes, was the one, which in the opinion of the Medical Association, was competent.

Open

Closed since 1929, the Hickory Flat Bank, Mississippi, has reopened for business as a storage vault for sweet potatoes.

National Benefit

Indicating that the National Benefit Life Insurance Company is solving the difficulties in which it became involved, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has authorized the payment of a first installment of 10 per cent on death claims which arose prior to the receivership of the organization. This payment of a 10 per cent installment is preliminary to other payments which may be made later, the amount depending on the facility of liquidating the old assets of the Company.

Officials of the Company declared:

"It is not necessary for any beneficiary on these pending claims to write the Home Office or Branch Office concerning payment. The company has a complete record of every unpaid claim on which death proof papers have been filed and which arose prior to the appointment of the Receivers and before the Company was declared insolvent by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Every rightful claim will be given our attention in keeping with the provision for payment made by the Court, and payments will be made through checks sent our Branch Offices. Immediate arrangements are now being made to send out checks, and they will be mailed as soon as possible."

Pay

In the flood control camps along the Mississippi river, Negro levee workers average 10 cents an hour for a twelve hour day and a seven day week. Contracts for the levee building were let out by the United States government to private contracting companies, who, in turn, hire the labor for the actual work.

In all the camps between New Orleans and Memphis a state of virtual slavery exists. Physical violence in the handling of workmen, unsanitary camp sites, irregular pay days, long hours, low wages, overcharging by means of the camp commissary system are a few of the abuses found to be general throughout the camps.

At the Forrest Jones camp, near Delta, La., the men are paid $1.25 for a 14 hour day. At the Neal camp, nearby, for a 13 hour day the workers are paid $1.00, with $1.00 weekly being taken out of their pay for tent rent and drinking water.

Camp commissary prices average more than 400 per cent higher than the prices in nearby stores, with a 12 pound sack of flour being sold at $.60 instead of $.30; $1.50 for shirts selling in private shops for $.35; corn meal for $0.6 instead of $0.2 per pound; condensed milk at $.20 against a price of $.7 for a similar can elsewhere.

A levee worker buys at the commissary, is not advised of the price of the commodity bought, gets no itemized statement at the end of the month, must of necessity accept the word of the commissary agent as to the amount of his indebtedness, and has no recourse to anyone if he feels that he has been taken advantage of.

Tents for Negro laborers are usually crowded, unfloored, unscreened. There are no garbage disposal facilities, the diet is poor, unvaried, unbalanced, scorbutic.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has investigated conditions, sent reports to President Hoover, who has shunted responsibility over to the War Department. There the matter rests.

Factor

"The Negro is becoming less and less a factor in the economic life of America. Everywhere they are poorer, more ragged and obviously in worse health than they have ever been before. The Negro is not organized as a producer . . . nor as a voter . . . but only is he organized as a fraternalist, a religionist and for the purposes of recreation. . . . A race of people whose only salvation lies in the Lord and in the Numbers, is in a sad predicament."

Thus spoke George S. Schuyler last week after a tour of investigation through America.

George S. Schuyler
Finds salvation in the Numbers

Foreign Born

According to the Census returns for the fifteenth census (recently completed) the foreign born Negro population of the United States numbered 98,620, an increase from 72,803 in 1920. Of the 98,620, 5826 were born in Canada and Newfoundland, an increase during the last decade from 5267.

Other figures on immigration follow:

Cuba	2,362
West Indies	72,138
Mexico	915
Central America	2,662
South America	3,191
Azores	177
Pacific Islands	96
Born at Sea	96

Iowa NAACP

Taking the lead in the educational life of the State, the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP was awarded first place for its booth in the adult education competition at the 76th annual State Fair, this month. NAACP booth of 1931 stood second. This year, planned and directed by Mrs. S. Joe Brown, makes history as the first time a Negro organization has ranked first.

More CMA

Last month the National C.M.A. stores announced the purchase of a warehouse in Harlem, New York. The building, designed by Stanford White, famed American Architect, will be altered and refurnished by a firm of Negro builders. Feature of the warehouse will be a large auditorium for business meetings of component units.

FOLKS

Convert

Ralph Metcalfe, Olympic track star, won in a race with the devil, when he was baptized into the Catholic Church, just before leaving Marquette University for the California games.

Nancy

In the middle of a small flurry of excitement last fortnight, Nancy Cunard returned to the United States on the United Fruit Liner "Orizaba," alone. One month ago, Miss Cunard left for Havana escorted by Anselm Colebrooke, harassed

Cunard's Lady Nancy
Came back from the Indies

husband and father of Weymouth, Mass. From Havana, Cunard and Colebrooke left for Kingston, Jamaica. where Miss Nancy was the principal speaker at a special Open Meeting, listened to Marcus Garvey's discourse on the "Fellowship of Minds." "Where is Anselm?," asks Mrs. Colebrooke.

Nowhere

In New York City, N. Y., last fortnight, the S. S. Shinnecock completed its 'Cruise to Nowhere' in 40 minutes.

The cruise was planned to raise money for unemployed entertainers of Harlem's night clubs, the excursion steamer was chartered, left its dock at three A. M. with 500 merrymakers aboard. After ten minutes, one passenger, declaring he could swim faster than the boat could sail, decided to demonstrate, leaped over the rails into the damp waters of the lower Hudson. Captain Bradley, unapprised of the nature of the experiment, lowered lifeboats, dragged the swimmer back to the ship.

Out of nowhere came a bottle aimed at the head of the insistent swimming enthusiast. Then another. And then a chair was thrown into the river. Then more chairs, tables, other substantial pieces of boat equipment. Irate Captain Bradley ordered engines reversed, steamed back to the pier, called the police. Their arrival found all passengers gone, but they arrested a waiter for possession of liquor.

Fire

In Pasadena, Cal., last week, Abraham Lincoln McSweeney and George Washington Drofus were brought before Judge Samuel Blake, confessed to turning in 26 false fire alarms, 20 fake ambulance calls, 30 poison tongue calls on the telephone.

Bath

In Kansas City, Mo., last fortnight, Mrs. Effie Woods, 270 pounds, stepped from the bathtub, slipped, was wedged between tub and wall. Son Walter took one look, called in the neighbors, turned in fire alarms, ambulance, police alarms. Into the 4 by 7 room tramped 3 firemen, 2 policemen, 3 neighbors, Son Walter. Out came the tub, other bathroom fixtures. Free at last stood Mrs. Effie Woods.

Heart

In New York City, last month, William Marshall died of an infection from an insect bite. An autopsy revealed that Marshall, for more than a year, had carried, without ill effects a 2-inch knife blade imbedded in the fascia of his heart.

Dog

In Westville, Ky., last week, Farmer Brown stooped down to stroke an affectionate dog, was rewarded with deep-slashed face, neck, arms. Irked, Farmer Brown scrutinized the animal, discovered with alarm, a vicious wolf.

Cotton

In Idabel, Okla., last month, George Woods, wealthy Negro landowner, delivered to market the first bale of cotton ginned in Oklahoma this year. Weight, 475 lbs; grade, 'strictly middling inch'; price, six and one-half cents per pound.

More than 1,000 acres of rich, fallow ground belong to Woods, who is one of the most substantial farmers of Oklahoma.

Possumlette

In Topeka, Kans., last week, Thomas Moore lost his pet possum, searched unsuccessfully for it, advertised widely. Days later, in the county courthouse, hunched against the front door, lay the possum, heavy with child. Custodians of the courthouse Honeyman and Anderson placed the expectant mother in a softly lined basket, paced the floor nervously. In an hour they returned, peeked into the basket, saw three little possumlettes nestled against their mother's side. Back to Thomas Moore went the possum. But caretakers Honeyman and Anderson have three new pets.

Correction

In the September issue of *The Crisis*, the pictures of N.A.A.C.P. contestants, Misses Mabel and Julia Powell, were listed as of Washington, D. C. Instead, these young ladies are members of the Syracuse team.

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AWARDS

To Ernest F. Dupre, Tacoma, Wash., a Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Dupre received his B.Sc. from

Ernest Frances Dupre
Researcher in phosphorus

Chicago University and conducted research at Edinburgh in calcium and phosphorus metabolism under a grant from the Earl of Moray Research Fund.

To William J. Hale, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., an M.A. at Teachers College, Columbia University, at the age of seventeen.

To S. Ezievuo Onwu, Iboland, Nigeria, the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., from the University of Edinburgh.

Stanislaus Ezievus Onwu
Edinburgh's Ch.B.

To Willis N. Huggins, president of the New York branch of the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, New York City, a Ph.D. from Fordham University.

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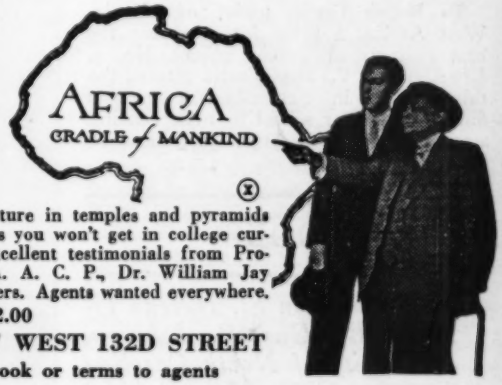

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20	1,731.00	1,154.00	577.00
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26	1,515.00	1,016.00	505.00
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28	1,443.00	962.00	481.00
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32	1,299.00	862.00	433.00
33	1,263.00	842.00	421.00
34	1,227.00	818.00	409.00
35	1,191.00	794.00	397.00
36	1,155.00	770.00	385.00
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39	1,053.00	702.00	351.00
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To Erosthenes G. Sekyi, Gold Coast, Africa, geologist, a non-resident membership in the Royal Empire Society for brilliant field work in African geological study.

To Miss Margaret Morgan, of Vicksburg and New York, the State scholarship to Cornell University for exceptional aptitude in scholastic work.

To Milton S. J. Wright, Savannah, Ga., a Ph. D. from Heidelberg University, the first Negro to receive such honor from the University.

To Suyete A. Fountain, Evanston, Ill., a M.S. in Music Education from Northwestern University.

To Mayah Curtis, native of Liberia, West Africa, a prize for designing the best costume at Public School, No. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Curtis entered the third grade in September, 1927, and finished grammar school in 1932, ranking among the 18 honor pupils in a class of 141.

BOOKS

Folk Culture on St. Helena Island. By Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina Press $3.00

The University of North Carolina continues its study of the American Negro by this volume on St. Helena Folk Lore. It treats the Gullah dialect, the folk songs in which the white patterns that influenced Negro folk songs are naturally emphasized. The third part is taken up with Negro folk lore. The book represents much work but would hardly be read as pastime.

Fruits in Passing. By J. Antonio Jarvis. Published by the Art Shop, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Here comes a little book of poems which one who must sing has written and printed in his own printing office between times. He tells of:

TOURISTS

When the boats come in
From distant dreamed of places,
And tourists walk the narrow streets
Turning curious eyes
To gaze in dark, mysterious faces,
I wonder how they feel . . .
When the boats come in.
Fat men buy silks and laces,
And things of coloured straw,
And French perfumes;
Then for a week the cheerful traces
Of their money linger on.
We see strange types of other races
When the boats come in
From distant, dreamed of places.

Will America Become Catholic? By John F. Moore. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.00

Mr. Moore considers the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He is a Protestant, by no means intolerant,

Poet Jarvis
Prints own odes

and he is trying to ask how far the Catholic Church is likely to fill the demand for religion in the United States. Two of his chapters have to do with Negroes,—Chapter Thirteen, on "The Negro Catholic", and Chapter Fourteen, on "The Color Bar". He finds that the number of colored Catholics is possibly 250,000; but he notes immediately some great obstacles toward the conversion of Negroes to Catholicism. In the first place, the slur which the Catholic Encyclopedia repeats that the majority of Negro Protestants have "no definite notions of Christian doctrine and vague ideas of Christian morality." He especially reviews the controversy of exclusion by Catholic churches and schools of Negroes, and concludes that "The Roman Church is facing a dilemma in its work among Negroes."

The Mob Murder of S. S. Mincey. Published by the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching

The Inter-racial committee of which George Fort Milton of Chattanooga is Chairman, is keeping up its most excellent work against lynching, and publishes a terrible tale of murder for political reasons which took place in Montgomery County, Georgia in 1930.

The African Child. By Evelyn Sharp. Longmans, Green and Company 2*s.* 6*d.*

This is an English book which gives an account of the international conference on African children held at Geneva in 1931. It is interestingly written from the point of view of those who believe that England is born to rule, and yet are considerably disturbed at her mistakes.

Les Fantoches; La Montagne Ensorcelée. By Jacques Roumain

Here are two of the newest contributions to Haitian literature. They are two novelettes based on Haitian life, showing both the poetic peasant and the thoughtful city life.

"Il existe des hommes inutiles . . . On dirait que ce sont de véritables humains, mais en réalité ils n'existent pas."

The Dream Keeper and Other Poems. Langston Hughes. Knopf, New York $2.00

This is Langston Hughes' fourth volume and the third collection of poems. It is illustrated with odd but effective woodcuts and done in his own simple and revealing style. The title poem is:

THE DREAM KEEPER

Bring me all of your dreams,
You dreamers,
Bring me all of your
Heart Melodies
That I may wrap them
In a blue cloud-cloth
Away from the too-rough fingers
Of the world.

Black Frontiers: adventures in Africa, by Sam Kemp. Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $3.00

Mr. Kemp was a member of Cecil Rhodes' Mounted Police during their exploratory and military tour through the South African republic, Beuchanaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Bamangwatoland, and Portuguese East Africa in the years 1889-1892. His memoirs of the expedition are here arranged by Howard R. Marsh. They are very fragmentary, somewhat melodramatically told, but they make fascinating reading. Mr. Kemp is especially colorful in his tales about the Metabeles,

"the fiercest of all African natives, who craved war with a natural appetite,"

and about King Lobengula, whose main Kraal was the hill city of Bulawayo. There are also interesting descriptions about the Bushman's methods of catching monkeys, of lion and rhino chasing, of the strange native kinds of gambling in Pretoria, and of the incantations of the witch doctors. Kermit Roosevelt contributes a foreword.

Nerve

Tiger Walker, Zanesville, O., fighter, emerged as the winner of a 60-second ring battle with Ray Newton, of Philadelphia, last fortnight.

Newton started the first round by leading his left, and then suddenly dropped to the floor, crying that his arm was hurt. Physicians at ring side discovered that he had loosened a nerve in his neck.

Barbadoes' Walcott
"I got weak and fainted"

Barbadoes Demon

Thirty-one years ago Joe Walcott was the fistic sensation of the sports world. The ease with which he snatched the welterweight title from Ruby Ferns was a cause of wonderment to every boxing scribe from Canada to the Gulf. Walcott held on to the title for 2 years, after which he was defeated by the Dixie Kid. But during those 2 years, Walcott, 5 feet one inch high, weighing never more than 140 pounds, fought everybody, knocking out fighters in every class from lightweight to heavyweight. He stopped Choynski, conqueror of Jack Johnson and foe of Corbett, Fitsimmons and Jeffries. For 15 rounds he battled with Sam Langford, great Negro heavyweight. The six-foot heavies, who had never seen Joe fight, considered their bouts with him so many jokes. But Walcott's powerful arms hung below his knees, and when he swung it was from the floor.

The chins of some of his opponents were actually out of his reach, and so Joe used to pound the body.

"cause when you kill the body, the head will die."

The only man Walcott ever feared was Dan Creedon, 185 pound mauler. Joe's wife told him that Creedon was too big for him, so the little battler wasted no time, beating him in one minute and 15 seconds.

Staggering out of his cellar in a New York side street, last fortnight, blinking uncertainly at the sunlight, thirsting for a long, cooling drink, reeled 60-year old Joe Walcott, Barbados Demon. Suddenly he coughed, collapsed, lay insensible on the pavement.

An hour later, in the psychopathic ward of the city's Bellevue Hospital, Walcott awoke, a bundle of skin and bones, arterio-sclerotic, senile psychosed. In a high, thin, cracked voice, he wheezed:

"I don't belong here. I got weak, and fainted on the steps at home, and now they have me with the nuts. I'm not nuts. My mind's clear as a bell, and I'm weak and maybe I'm old. But I'm still there,"

he insisted, tapping his head.

"Sure, I saved my money for my old age, but I just never figured I'd live so long."

Heavyweight

The last event of the Olympic games was won by a Negro from the Argentine. Santiago Lovell, heavyweight, won the championship of his class when he defeated Luigi Rovatti, of Italy, by unanimous decision of the judges.

Brown Panther

One minute and a half after the opening bell, in his bout with Vinko Jankass in Brooklyn, N. Y., last fortnight, famed Harry Wills left the ring a victor. A terrific left hook to the luckless jaw of Vinko felled him instantly. Vinko was unable to rise without assistance, and a hurried examination showed a probable fracture of the jaw.

Interviewed in his dressing room after the battle, Wills, the man who battered men like Fulton, Madden, Weinert, Firpo into the resin, said:

"I really am 37 years old, and my left arm is my most potent weapon."

Tolan Day

Throughout the state of Michigan, according to an official proclamation issued by Governor Wilbur Brucker, September 6th was celebrated as Eddie Tolan day in tribute to Tolan's triumphs in the first Olympic games.

At his home, where he lay ill, Tolan revealed that he has finally turned his back upon propositions to make professional tours of Europe and Japan. Said Tolan:

"Constant training and running has shot my nerves all to pieces, and I am taking a well ordered rest. I don't think I'll ever run again."

Crowds overflowing Calvary Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan, last fortnight witnessed presentation of a purse of $300 by Governor Brucker to Mrs. Alice Tolan. The money had been raised by city and county officials.

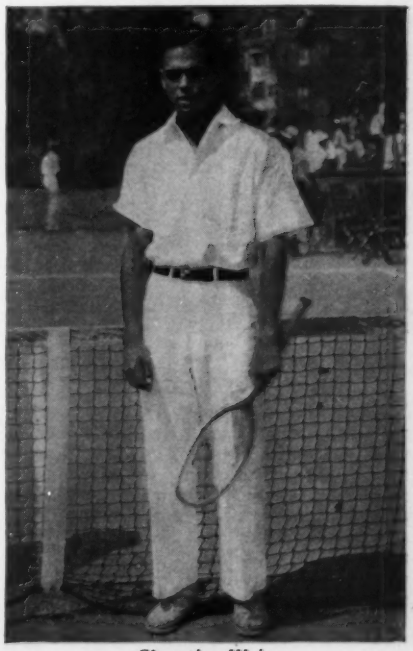
Weir

Last month, at the conclusion of a gruelling five set struggle on sun-baked courts, as the result of questionable decisions by linesmen and umpire, Reginald Weir found himself for the second successive year, the possessor of the National Singles Tennis championship.

Although the point score indicated that Weir was outplayed by Jackson, of Tuskegee by 165 points to 161, the match and the title went to Weir.

In the 14th game of the final set the climax of the match was reached. With Jackson leading, seven games to six, and Weir serving, the champion served what appeared to be a double fault. As he served the last ball out of bounds, Weir advanced rapidly to the net, to congratulate Jackson, the winner. But the linesmen and the umpire ruled the last ball good, and Weir eventually won the game to tie the score at seven all.

The sensational southern player apparently disheartened by the break against him, failed to maintain his higher calibre of play in the succeeding sets, allowed Weir to win in the 20th game. Sportsman Weir, refused to accept the cup tendered as trophy.



Champion Weir
and racquet

THE THEATRE

Jack Arthur Johnson

Last week Jack Johnson, former world's heavy weight boxing champion, signed contracts for a series of moving picture productions in which he will be starred with onetime sports sensations.

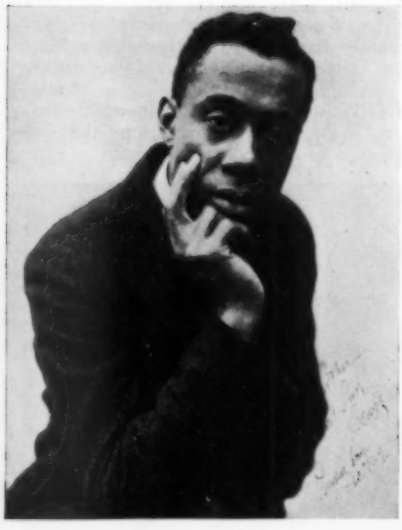
Featured with Johnson are Mike Donlan, baseballer; Stanislaus Zbyszko, wrestler; Tom Sharkey, Tommy Ryan, other famous performers of the ring, track, diamond and gridiron.

Vanities

Behind the works in the new Earl Carroll "Vanities of 1932" stands small, serious-faced expatriate George Lattimore, bandleader and impressario, who has contributed most of the foreign talent upon which Carroll is building his latest show.

Under his exclusive management, imported by Carroll for his newest extravaganza, are international stars, Will Fyfe, Max Wall, Harry Wills, Andre Randall, the Jackson girls, Bruno Starti and Ubaldi Rousseau, Edwin Styles, Andre Renaud, Rachel Carlez.

In 1918, Lattimore sailed for Europe, carrying with him a troupe of 50 colored musicians under the banner of "The New York & Southern Syncopated Orchestras," directed by Will Marion Cook.



Agent Lattimore
Earl Carroll came to him

The continent accepted Lattimore and band and their syncopated symphonic music, and within a month after their arrival, were requested at a "command" performance in Buckingham Palace. Ever since, Lattimore has become more and more the outstanding bandsman and impresario of the old hemisphere. The most famous clown in history, Grock, comes under Lattimore's wing. So when Earl Carroll scoured Europe for new acts, new faces, new ideas, he came immediately to Lattimore, gave him carte blanche, asked no questions.

Last week careening up New York's Fifth Avenue in a motley caravan of taxicabs emblazoned with the magic name of Earl Carroll and his Vanities, came the foreign importations. Passing throngs looked, gazed in wonder at the dark-skinned man in the open car with Carroll, speculated wildly as to his identity.

Ballyhoo's McKinney
Sings about noodles

McKinney

From Max Rudnick's "Follies Bergere" into publisher Delacorte's "Ballyhoo" last fortnight stepped Nina Mae McKinney to sing her song about love, nuts and noodles, and to do her dance in the African style.

Nina does one number in the show—manages to stop the proceedings every time she appears. The colored choir is good, too.

Words and Music

¶After a much needed three months' vacation, Chilton & Thomas, popular, much sought after dancing team have been signed for a tour of the entire Lowe circuit.

¶Opening soon at the Forrest Theatre in New York with more than 100 Negro performers headed by A. B. Comathiere and Edna Harvey, is Donald Heywood's newest play, "Satan".

¶Sada Cowan, scenarist for Pola Negri, Gloria Swanson, Bebe Daniels, Norma Shearer, signed last week to write the scenario for Jetta Goudal and Gilbert Roland in "Tarnished Youth".

¶Zaidee Jackson, New York danseuse, dances nightly at the Scheherezade, Paris Night Club, in an act which is as Russian as the Volga river, from boots and costume down to the language.

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LIFE AND DEATH

Married

¶ In the Bond Chapel of the University of Chicago, Gwendolyn Covington and Maurice Aldrich Lee.

Miss Covington is bacteriologist at the University Billings Hospital. In preparation for a similar post at the New Provident Hospital when it opens.

Mr. Lee is the son of eleventh President J. R. E. Lee of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College and is head of the English department of that institution.

Engaged

Mrs. Roberts Dodds Crawford, Chicago social leader to Prince Kojo Touvalou, of the royal family of Dahomey.

Birthday

¶ Honorable James R. Lynch, early Louisiana politician and official, 85 years.

¶ J. Finley Wilson, exalted ruler of the Elks, 49 years.

Ill

Mrs. Mildred Ellington, wife of Duke Ellington, in Provident Hospital, Chicago, of a minor ailment.

Born

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards, Durham, N. C., twins, named Adam and Eve.

¶ To Mr. and Mrs. Jean Toomer, in Chicago, a daughter.

Died

¶ Mrs. Margery Latimer Toomer, white wife of Jean Toomer, Negro novelist and poet in Chicago, of complications caused by childbirth.

¶ Charles E. James, 30, manager of the James and Nelson air circus, at Gary, Ind., when his plane sideskipped, wavered, crashed in flames to the ground 800 feet below. James began his adventures in aviation in New York. He found willing support among friends from his native Florida, others from New York.

He was the soundest of all Negro flyers, was the first to complete the course of training at Curtiss Field, New York, was highly trained by German aviators, mechanics.

¶ Isaac Oluwole, Assistant Bishop of Lagos since 1893, fourth in order of seniority on the Anglican episcopate. Dr. Oluwole was appointed to carry on the work in Nigeria established by the first African to become a bishop, Samuel Crowther, who was bishop of the Niger for 27 years. After his death in 1893, the diocese was rearranged, with a white bishop and African assistant bishops. Dr. Oluwole had spent more than 61 years in the service of the African church, beginning as a tutor in the CMS Training College at Lagos in 1871. He was one of the first three Africans to gain the B.A. degree from Durban University, for which he studied at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. The Bishop's son and his five daughters all received part of their education in England.

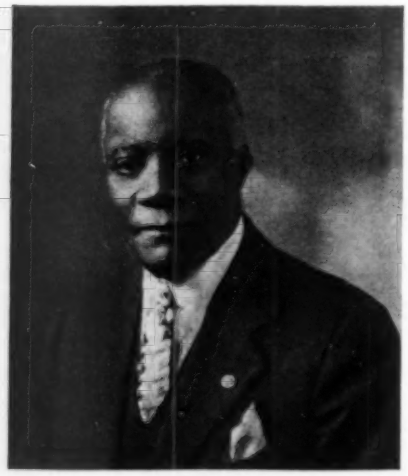
Died

¶ Rev. Stephen Theobald, 58, priest for the last 22 years in St. Peter Claver's parish, St. Louis, Mo. Officiating at the funeral, Rev. William Markoe said,

"Father Theobald had vindicated the possibility of a colored priesthood by a life so successfully lived and by his example which showed to the world that the sacraments of Christ were for all races."

Retired

¶ J. Henry Lewis, director and founder of the Amphion Glee Club, Washington, D. C., from service with the Interstate Commerce Commission where he had served as section chief for 42 years.



Amphion Conductor Lewis Trains Radio Voices

¶ Old Nell, at 76, after 45 years of active service with the Ringling Brothers. She was the first elephant bought by the Ringlings, and is credited by them with having saved the show, in 1899, when she hauled 7 wagons across the Illinois-Wisconsin state line foiling a group of deputies who sought to plaster the property with attachments for unpaid bills.

PRESS OPINIONS

Kansas City Call

Make A Way!

A young man, fresh from colloge, wants advice how to secure work. That is hard at any time, and a master problem in this depression when men of experience are out of work. Yet this amounts to saying he must fail! That must never be. So long as every man must earn his bread in the sweat of his face, each of us must get ahead, making a way when we cannot find one already made.

We claim no absolute wisdom. We are no Solomon to tell this young man with a college education that he shall go east, west, north or south and find the place of opportunity. Yet if we knew he would go all four ways in vain, still we would urge him to try, because only by trying again and again can he find the happy combination of knowledge and experience which unlocks the door for him.

This thing of selling one's hands or brain is a problem that we all must solve. When we first try to do it, we are like a housewife making her first batch of biscuits. Too much this and too much that, not enough heat, or too much, something is wrong. But given time, she learns how. That is what we would have this young man and every unemployed Negro do—keep asking for work. Finally a refusal strikes upon sensibilities dulled by repeated failure and does not hurt.

After a while the job hunter eliminates mistakes by the trial and error method, and finally gets a chance probably at some kind of work radically different from what he expected. That's the experience of most of us. That is likely to hold true now more than ever.

To some this is too much effort for the results obtained. But it is either that way or none. Read what successful men say when asked the royal road by which they got ahead. Not one of them ever says, "Sit down and wait for something to turn up." Everyone ascribes his success to hard work, to foresight, to thrift, or some other of the well-known virtues.

What if it is a little harder to break through difficulties now? It is the one requirement which comes first.

Norfolk Journal and Guide

Catholics in Action

One of the agencies of increasing influence in the development of finer human relationships is the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States, which is holding its eighth annual convention in New York this week-end. Organized to give a corporate voice to Catholics of color and to acquaint the Negro and the Church with each other, it has consistently gone forward until it has been endorsed by the entire hierarchy of the Church and has received the blessings of the Pope.

The Federation has not entered into any entangling alliances, for the sake of a big treasury, which would tend to tie its hands or still its voice, and yet from the start the organization has been interracial in its membership and broad in its interests, and has attracted to itself friends who count in the Catholic world—and from its conventions have gone forth white Catholics who have not only learned more about the ministrations of the Church to the Negro, but who have also received much light on the entire problem of the races in America.

This year's convention will be graced by the participation of cardinals, archbishops and bishops from all sections of the country, including the South, and the delegates will break bread as guests of the white Knights of Columbus; across the conference table workers in industry of both races and experts of labor will discuss "The Negro In Industry"; the white editor of the Federation's journal, "The Chronicle," will tell of its radio hour over a Missouri station which once a week presents a program on Negro life and history; a Negro, who has recently earned the first doctor of philosophy degree from a Catholic University will speak on "Negro Catholic History." Here is cooperation of a kind that will help the races to know each other better.

The Catholic Church has done and is doing a great educational work among Negroes and in America in general, and often, where the Negro is concerned, its school is far in advance of the city-supported institution. But Catholics are also Americans and they have yet to free themselves from some of the narrow racial mill-stones which have so long embarrassed Protestantism. There are Catholic institutions in the North where it is the unwritten law that Negroes be not admitted, some churches fall prey to local sentiment and bar Negroes even where segregation laws do not obtain . . . . . .

Especially because the convention of the Federation of Colored Catholics is not simply a retreat for the pious, but a place where conditions and problems of the present work-a-day world are faced, its mission is destined to be of value and importance not only to Catholics but to the entire Negro race and the country.

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Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

HAITI

FOR the month of June, 1932, the income of the Haitian government, from customs, internal taxes and other sources, was $358,000, as compared with $410,000 a year ago. The chief expenses for June were $90,000 for the Haitian Guard, $30,000 interest on the public debt, $48,000 for sanitary measures, $88,000 for public works, $19,000 for justice, and $40,000 for education. The total public funds amounted to something over $4,000,000, of which over half were deposited in New York. The public debt of Haiti, June 30, amounted to $14,600,000, as compared with nearly $16,000,000 a year ago. It is interesting to note that whereas during the month of June 68% of Haitian imports came from the United States, and nearly 14% from England, than when it came to buying Haitian products, France bought 53%, England 11% and the United States only 9%.

NEWARK

COLORED citizens of Newark, led by their more fearless leaders, have contradicted a lie and scotched a movement. The lie was that 90% of the colored population of Newark was unemployed, and that one-third of the Negro families wanted to "return South." The movement, fathered by Commissioner William J. Egan and O. A. Malady, Overseer of the Poor, sought by means of letters to the South, and the active co-operation of the police force, to drive and scare as many Negroes as possible out of Newark. In this movement, they were, unfortunately, able to get at least the partial co-operation of a prominent colored social worker. But the Negroes held a mass meeting and brought these people to book. They declared that not more than 15% of the Negroes were unemployed; that a large percentage of the Negro population was born in New Jersey, or in the North; and that Negroes had just as much right in Newark as any other class of people. One thousand citizens joined this protest and indicated that they did not believe the explanations of the authorities and did not propose to submit to this kind of treatment.

A LITERARY DINNER

THE CRISIS has inaugurated a new series of dinners to authors interested in Negro literature. In mid-August at the new auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. in New York, over 300 guests gathered and others whom we had to send away for lack of room. Heywood Broun presided and fourteen authors of 32 books sat with us at meat. Eighteen other authors who could not come sent words of cheer, including H. L. Mencken, Paul Green, Charles Johnson and Mary W. Ovington.

There was beautiful music and free and frank discussion led by the toastmaster and carried on by Benjamin Brawley, Rudolph Fisher, Elizabeth R. Haynes, Edward A. Johnson, Leslie P. Hill, Walter White, Walter Myzyck and James Weldon Johnson. J. E. Spingarn wrote:

"I am very sorry indeed that I cannot attend THE CRISIS dinner Friday evening, for many of those who are to attend are my friends whom I should like to meet again, and others are men whose work I admire and whom I should like to meet in person. I hope they will all feel that I shall be there in spirit, with sympathy for what they are striving for, and faith in what they will achieve, as well as admiration for what they have already accomplished. That faith I have felt for more than thirty years, when few people, white or even black, shared it with me; and it has already been more than justified by actual achievement. But I look foward to an even greater day, when the Tolans and Metcalfes of literature will take their place beside the Whitmans and Emersons, and even the Dantes and Shakespeares.

Despite depression, the Kingdom of the Spirit still lives.

GOVERNMENT AND EXPLOITATION

WHENEVER work is done in the South, under the auspices of the United States government, or under a national charity, like the Red Cross, the exploitation and degradation of Negro labor is inevitable because of certain unquestioned assumptions. Just as the Negro is disfanchised because of race, is denied education and discriminated against in other ways, so it is assumed that when he is given work, the standards by which he shall be treated or paid shall be the standards of those people who disfranchise him and deny him education. It is indisputable today that in political life and education there is a better element in the South, who are beginning to see the truth. This element, however, is not recognized in giving out government work. That work is given to people without ideals or standards to conduct it in order to make it the greatest profit possible, and they grind down Negro labor to a degree which is barbarous and cruel. If charity is distributed, it is always distributed in the South with the idea that no Negro should get anything that any white man wants. Only a firm, clear-headed and well-understood attitude on the part of the government can stop this continued disgrace. Far from the government exhibiting any such attitude, the United States War Department is now excusing itself for working Negroes on levees, in the swamps at $1 a day, with irregular payment, company stores, and unsanitary quarters, on the ground that when they undertake work anywhere in the United States, they must follow the custom of the community. This attitude is not only unjustifiable, it is ridiculous, and it costs in poverty, crime, sickness and death more than the whole War Department is worth; and it is not worth much.

PROHIBITION

THE main question which the country ought to face in the coming presidential campaign is the future organization of industry, so as to eliminate unemployment and do away with monopoly and privilege. As a matter of fact, the question of prohibiting the manufacture and use of alcoholic beverages, is going to be apparently the first question at issue.

This is unfortunate, because prohibition is not at bottom a political question. It has been made so by the muddling thought and action of reformers who had the best intentions. They knew, as all men know, that one of the greatest scourges of mankind for two thousand years and more has been the intemperate use of alcohol. It was

(*Will you please turn to page* 332)

THE CONVICT CAMP

(*Continued from page* 318)

"Yes, suh. Be glad to, suh. An' kin I git come salt an' ashes f'um de cook fo' his sickness, too, suh?"

"Yeah," Twine said, and walked to the stunted concrete post to which the guard was already tying the convict.

Through the bars figures could be seen moving silently and swiftly before the white post. The warden, an absurd figure in his underwear held a flare high.

The unresisting nigger, with his back to the post, was laced to it from ankles to hips with a rope and one tied to the cuffs slipped about the second post. The guard pulled sharply. The convict's torso jerked forward, bending at right angles, his arms outstretched. His head dropped between the arms. The sweat on his back and arms glistened in the light.

"Stretch;" the warden ordered harshly.

The guard pulled until the rope was as taut as a tuned violin string.

"Oh Jesus!" the nigger screamed. "Yo' pullin' my arms out!"

The rope was wound around the post and tied, leaving the convict stretched so the slightest movement threatened to wrench his shoulders from their sockets.

"One hour!" the warden said curtly and extinguished the torch.

Over the moans of the nigger on the rack sounded Ebenezer's low cries. He was a vague shadow rocking on his haunches, waking the dead while arranging the plateful of ashes and salt under the body covered with burlap bags. His voice was indistinct but as his emotions rose it came clear:

"Po' Con!
Po' black boy!
You done lef' us.
No mo' cage. No mo' chains.
No mo' cough an' no mo' blood.

Come on, Consumption, an' git into dat salt an' ashes an' leave dis po' black boy alone!

Leave 'em alone so's he kin enter de bright gates o' heaven all good an' whole.
Po' black boy!
Yo' free now—
Lak a red breast flyin' in de sky. . ."

From somewhere in the recesses of his memory rose an old lullaby he had crooned to his children:

"Ol' cow, ol' cow,
Whey is yo' calf?
Way down yonder in de meadow!
De buzzards an' de flies
A-pickin' out its eyes—
Oh, de po' li'l thing cried Mammy!"

"Jesus Christ!" a voice from the white cage shouted. "Can't somebody hush that nigger!"

THE BONUSEERS

(*Continued from page* 317)

How can the army higher-ups explain that? Why can't the United States army with its equipment and its discipline enlist Negroes and whites together in all branches of the service? It can, but it will not. The army is concerned with refined democracy, with tabus, with the maintenance of poses. The B. E. F. is concerned with raw democracy and with reality. But hereafter the army will have to hide behind its self-erected tradition, for the B. E. F. has demonstrated, right under the August army nose, that the thing can be done.

And right there was the tragedy of it all. I stood again on the little rise above the Anacostia Flats and looked out over the camp on my last night in town. Men and women can live, eat, play and work together be they black or white, just as the B. E. F. demonstrated. Countless thousands of people know it, but they go on pretending, building their paper fences and their cardboard arguments. Back home in Waycross, Miami, Pulaski, Waxahachie, Pine Bluff, Cairo, Petersburg, Des Moines, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Kansas City and St. Louis they go on pretending, glaring, jabbing, insulting, fighting. In St. Louis, where I first saw daylight, they separate them in everything except street cars.

A dump of a shanty town below the majestic Washington monument and the imperious national capitol. . . . Ragged torch bearers futilely striving to light the path for the blind overlords who will not see. . . . A blue camp, its cheerfulness undershot with tragedy. . . . A blue race problem, its surface gayety undershot with poignant sorrow. . . .

As I turned away, stumbling in the dark over a hose which brought water to the camp from a nearby fire hydrant, a soft Negro voice and the tinkling piano notes came faintly to me:

"I got the Saint Louis Blues
"Just as Blue as I can be. . . ."

POSTSCRIPT

(*Continued from page* 299)

the duty of true reform to lay before young people a temperate, reasoned, scientific account of the harm which over indulgence in alcohol brings. A persistent, unremitting campaign of this sort would have so effectually reduced drunkenness that any law regulating the sale, manufacture and use of alcohol would have had behind it the unswerving force of public opinion. In England, the land of whiskey, in Germany, the land of beer, in France, the land of wine, is a strong and growing temperance sentiment. But in America, as usual, we did not want to study, argue and persuade. We wanted to use force, and under the cover of war power, we tried to make the nation stop drinking when the nation was determined to drink, and thus we add illegal liquor to our usual program of lawlessness and inefficiency.

A MESSAGE TO COLORED MOTHERS

(*Continued from page* 312)

much to raise the status of their children, that more must be done in the years that are just ahead of us. But I know that they stand ready to do whatever they can to promote the welfare of their own children and they will be found supporting those community measures which are necessary for better care for all dependent children, for the prevention of delinquency and the safeguarding of the health of all children, white or colored.

Children always mean sacrifice—by parents and by the community. The dedication of much time and money and thought to their interests is necessary. These sacrifices the good mother and father and the good community make cheerfully, grateful that the opportunity is given them to serve the individual child whom they love and the welfare of all children.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

(*Continued from page* 314)

doors that are open to him, he will find many that are ajar, some he will find closed. But why worry about that? On every door there is a lock. Every lock has a key. Through the home, the school, and the church we can find the key. The function of the key is to unlock locks. No door ever opens when the lock is unlocked. He who holds the key must either push or pull to open the door. I have faith in American Institutions, I have faith in the Republican Party, I have an abiding faith in God.

OUR READERS SAY

MAY all the good you have accomplished rise up like a wave to bear you to a safe haven at this time.
The wish of a white friend.
J. J. J. DAVIS, Fla.

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